



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/488,568	01/21/2000	Shiann-An Chia	3655-0146P	4612

7590 06/07/2004

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP  
P. O. BOX 747  
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22032-0747

EXAMINER
----------

MILORD, MARCEAU

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2682

9

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/488,568

Applicant(s)

CHIA ET AL.

Examiner

Marceau Milord

Art Unit

2682

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 March 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-48 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bilgic et al (US Patent No 6580906 B2) in view of Lu et al (US Patent No 5999813)

Regarding claim 1, Bilgic et al discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), comprising: providing a plurality of private branch exchanges, the private branch exchanges being connectable to and being compatible with a public switched network, and being connectable to but not being compatible with a wireless communication network (col. 2, lines 14-58; col. 4, lines 30-58); coupling one of a plurality of controllers having computer integration technology to each of the plurality of private branch exchanges and to the wireless communication network (col. 5, lines 27-59; col. 6, lines 13-40; col. 6, line 60- col. 7, line 9; col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 7-56).

However, Bilgic et al does not specifically disclose the steps of coupling one of a plurality of controllers having computer integration technology to each of the plurality of private branch exchanges and to the wireless communication network, each of said controllers being capable of instructing the private branch exchange to which it is coupled to execute a proper protocol via computer telephony integration; receiving a request at one of the private branch exchanges to complete a call originating from a wireless communication device to a central office; determining said proper protocol for processing said request; and instructing the private branch exchange receiving said call request to execute said proper protocol thereby enabling completion of said call originating from the wireless communication device to the central office

On the other hand, Lu et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62).

Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a

Art Unit: 2682

trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5- col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 2, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said act of determining comprises determining whether an appropriate signaling protocol is available for enabling completion of said call (col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 20-56).

Regarding claim 3, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said act of determining whether an appropriate signaling protocol is available comprises determining whether a Q signal sequence is available for enabling said private branch exchange to communicate with at least one of a public switched telephone network and an audio switch associated with said wireless communications device (col. 5, line 29- col. 6, line 40; col. 13, lines 17-26; col. 12, lines 28-56; col. 16, lines 5-41).

Regarding claims 4-14, Bilgic et al as applied to claim 1 above differs from claims 4-14 in the present invention, in that Bilgic fails to disclose the steps of instructing a private branch

Art Unit: 2682

exchange to communicate with a public switched telephone network; instructing said private branch exchange to communicate with said wireless communications device; instructing said private branch exchange to communicate with said wireless communications device via a two-way radio console and said audio switch.

However, Lu et al discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62). Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5-

Art Unit: 2682

col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 15, Bilgic et al discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), comprising: providing a plurality of private branch exchanges, the private branch exchanges being connectable to and being compatible with a public switched network, and being connectable to but not being compatible with a wireless communication network (col. 2, lines 14-58; col. 4, lines 30-58); coupling one of a plurality of controllers having computer integration technology to each of the plurality of private branch exchanges and to the wireless communication network (col. 5, lines 27-59; col. 6, lines 13-40; col. 6, line 60- col. 7, line 9; col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 7-56).

However, Bilgic et al does not specifically disclose the steps of coupling one of a plurality of controllers having computer integration technology to each of the plurality of private branch exchanges and to the wireless communication network, each of said controllers being capable of instructing the private branch exchange to which it is coupled to execute a proper protocol via computer telephony integration; receiving a request at one of the private branch exchanges to complete a call originating from a wireless communication device to a central office; determining said proper protocol for processing said request; and instructing the private branch exchange receiving said call request to execute said proper protocol thereby enabling completion of said call originating from the wireless communication device to the central office.

On the other hand, Lu et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62).

Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5- col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface



Art Unit: 2682

between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 16, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said act of determining comprises determining whether an appropriate signaling protocol is available for enabling said private branch exchange to communicate with at least one of a public switched telephone network and an audio switch associated with said wireless communications device (col. 5, line 29- col. 6, line 40; col. 13, lines 17-26; col. 12, lines 28-56; col. 16, lines 5-41).

Regarding claim 17, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a method for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said act of determining whether an appropriate signaling protocol is available comprises determining whether a Q signal sequence is available for enabling completion of said call (col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 20-56).

Regarding claims 18-28, Bilgic et al as applied to claim 15 above differs from claims 18-28 in the present invention, in that Bilgic fails to disclose the steps of instructing a private branch exchange to communicate with a public switched telephone network; instructing said private branch exchange to communicate with said wireless communications device; instructing said private branch exchange to communicate with said wireless communications device via a two-way radio console and said audio switch.

However, Lu et al discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular

Art Unit: 2682

private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62). Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5-col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 29-30, 36-37, Bilgic et al discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), comprising: a plurality of private branch exchanges being connectable to and being compatible with a public switched network, and being connectable to but not being compatible with a wireless communication network (col. 2, lines 14-58; col. 4, lines 30-58); thus preventing

Art Unit: 2682

the private branch exchanges from communicating with the wireless communication network and a public switched network (col. 5, lines 27-59; col. 6, lines 13-40; col. 6, line 60- col. 7, line 9; col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 7-56).

However, Bilgic et al does not specifically disclose the features of a plurality of controllers having computer telephony integration technology each of said controllers being coupled to the private branch exchanges and the wireless communication network and for instructing each one of the plurality of private branch exchanges with regard to communicating between the wireless communication network and the public switched telephone network, thereby enabling each one of the private branch exchanges to communicate between the wireless communications network and the public switched network.

On the other hand, Lu et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62).

Art Unit: 2682

Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5- col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 31, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said wireless communication network comprises an audio switch coupled to said private branch exchange and also coupled to said controller (112 of fig. 1) for enabling communication between said wireless communication network and said public switched telephone network (col. 5, line 26- col. 6, line 30; col. 10, lines 18-42; col. 12, lines 20-56; col. 17, lines 24-63).

Regarding claim 32, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said wireless communication network comprises a two-way radio console coupled to said audio switch and also coupled to said controller (112 of fig. 1) for enabling communication between said wireless communication system and said public switched telephone

Art Unit: 2682

network (col. 5, line 26- col. 6, line 30; col. 10, lines 18-42; col. 12, lines 20-56; col. 17, lines 24-63).

Regarding claim 33, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said wireless communication network comprises a plurality of wireless communication devices (106 of fig. 1), each of said devices being capable of communicating with said two-way radio console via a wireless link (col. 14, lines 16- 36; col. 18, lines 28- 51; col. 22, lines 14- 49).

Regarding claim 34, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said plurality of wireless communication devices comprise a plurality of wireless transceivers (106 of fig. 1; col. 14, lines 16- 36; col. 18, lines 28- 51; col. 22, lines 14- 49).

Regarding claim 35, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said controller is an adjunct controller (112 of fig. 1; col. 4, lines 38-58; col. 16, lines 28-50; col. 17, lines 24-49).

Regarding claim 38, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said controller (112 of fig. 1) is configured to determine whether an appropriate signaling protocol is available for enabling said private branch exchange to communicate with at least one of a public switched telephone network and an audio switch associated with said wireless communications device (col. 5, line 29- col. 6, line 40; col. 13, lines 17-26; col. 12, lines 28-56; col. 16, lines 5-41).

Regarding claim 39, Bilgic et al as modified discloses a system for handling call requests (fig. 1), wherein said controller is configured to determine whether a Q signal sequence is

Art Unit: 2682

available for enabling completion of said call (col. 7, lines 47-62; col. 12, lines 20-56; col. 16, lines 5-13).

Regarding claims 40-47, Bilgic et al as applied to claim 29 above differs from claims 40-47 in the present invention, in that Bilgic fails to disclose the steps of instructing a private branch exchange to communicate with a wireless communication device of a wireless communication network; instructing a private branch exchange to communicate status of a call to either a central office or a wireless communication device of a wireless communication network; instructing a Private branch exchange to communicate a busy signal to either a central office or a wireless communication device of a wireless communication network in response to a call request when an intended receiving device of said call is not available to receive said call.

However, Lu et al discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62). Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network

Art Unit: 2682

interface, which is implemented via a trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5- col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

Regarding claim 48, Bilgic et al discloses a system (fig. 1) for handling call requests, including an adjunct controller coupled to a private branch exchange and a wireless communication network. the private branch exchange being connectable to and being compatible with a public switched network, and being connectable to but not compatible with the wireless communication network, the adjunct controller having computer telephony integration technology for instructing the private branch exchange with regard to communicating between the wireless communication network and the public switched telephone network, thereby enabling the private branch exchange to communicate between the wireless communications network and the public switched network, so that calls originating at a central office may be completed to wireless devices on the wireless communications network, and other calls originating at the wireless devices on the wireless communication may be completed at the central office.

However, Bilgic et al does not specifically disclose the steps of coupling one of a plurality of controllers having computer integration technology to each of the plurality of private branch exchanges and to the wireless communication network, each of said controllers being capable of instructing the private branch exchange to which it is coupled to execute a proper protocol via computer telephony integration; receiving a request at one of the private branch exchanges to complete a call originating from a wireless communication device to a central office; determining said proper protocol for processing said request; and instructing the private branch exchange receiving said call request to execute said proper protocol thereby enabling completion of said call originating from the wireless communication device to the central office

On the other hand, Lu et al, from the same field of endeavor, discloses a cellular private branch exchange for facilitating cellular communication for a first plurality of mobile station units, which includes a first base station subsystem for communicating with a first and a second mobile station unit of the first plurality of mobile station units on respectively a first and a second cellular bearer data channel. The cellular private branch exchange also includes a cellular private branch exchange unit coupled to the first base station subsystem. The cellular private branch exchange unit includes a private mobile-services switching center representing a first cross connect node capable of cross-connecting the first bearer data channel with the second bearer data channel for calls between the first and the second mobile station units. The cellular private exchange unit includes a private registry coupled to the private mobile-services switching center, the private registry storing subscriber information pertaining to the first plurality of mobile station units (figs. 6A-6 B; col. 3, lines 2-46; col. 15, line 6- col. 16, line 62).

Furthermore, Lu et al shows in figure 4B, a public network interface, which is implemented via a



Art Unit: 2682

trunk interface module. By loading the software to enable a trunk interface module to implement a specific protocol a trunk interface module may be programmed to perform the functions of a public network interface or a wired PBX interface (col. 11, lines 4-62; col. 12, lines 1-63). In addition, gateway mobile switching center 480 may also include a wired PBX interface 352 and internal network interface for communicating respectively with a wired PBX and another cPBX (figs. 3B, 4B, and 5B; 6A, 6B; col. 17, line 5- col. 18, line 60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the technique of Lu to the system of Emery in order to provide a system for providing an interface between the wireline and wireless communication networks utilizing private branch exchange lines.

### *Response to Arguments*

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-48 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Conclusion*

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

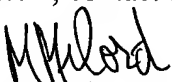
Art Unit: 2682

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Marceau Milord whose telephone number is 703-306-3023. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian C. Chin can be reached on 703-308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

  
MARCEAU MILORD

Marceau Milord  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2682